REAL ESTATE MATTERS.

Leasehold vs. Freehold-Important Sale Yes-terday of Leases of Building Lots-A New

Beekman feases, being leaseholds of valuable building lets in the Nineteenth ward, for long terms, with re-newals, upon the basis of the Sailors' Snug Harbor was a noticeable circumstance in real estate oper-Philadelphia, Baltimore and other cities, being of ex-ceeding rarity here at all, and their appearance in the market of still more unfrequent occurrence. Much interest was felt in their offer, alike by the holders of land curious as to the result of what 10th av and 50th st, n w cor, 160x100.6. 13,500

Baxter st, No 52, 2 years, per your. 200

Bowery, No 199, 5 years, per your. 200

Contre st, No 52 and 45, 5 years, per year. 200

Contre st, No 52 are per year. 200

Contre st, No 53 account and third Boors, 4 yrs, per yr. 200

Contre st, No 53, excepting bakement, 3 yrs, per yr. 200

Contre st, No 16, 200

Franklin st, No 16, 16 yrs, per yr. 200

Franklin st, No 16, 20x100, leason's life time, per year. 200

Leant Housion st, No 28, 4 16 yrs, 2 yrs at 3900 per yr. 200

Leant Housion st, No 28, 4 16 yrs, 2 yrs at 3900 per yr. 200

William st, No 167, basement, 4 14 years, per year. 200

William st, No 167, leasonent, 4 14 years, per year. 200

17th st (East), No 24, 8 16 st loor, 5 years, per year. 3,500

17th st (East), No 24, 8 1st loor, 5 years, per year. 3,500

17th st (East), No 24, 8 1st loor, 5 years, per year. 3,500

17th st (East), No 24, 8 1st loor, 5 years, per year. 3,500 might almost be confidered an experiment, as well as small traders and thrifty mechanics desirous of securing cheap sites for buildings to be erected by them out of their spare capital, from the rent of which they would derive an income greatly in excess of that which might be expected from any other investment. This manner of disposing of property, although little likely to be much in favor with large capitalists who desire the fee, looking rather to the increase in the value of the land for their profit than to its possible earnings, if put to uses entailing more risk and increased trouble, it of great advantage to a city, if applied to sparsely built locatities, in insuring the erection of houses; and as this hater is the great necessity in New York city, the scarcity of houses being the cause of the present high rents and shreatened advance in that regard, it is hoped that more property will be brought into the market upon the same terms. When a man purchases a lease of a plot of land at a certain yearly rental, besides paying a bonus for the lease, he is not likely to permit if to remain an expense upon his bands, but, on the contrary, may be confidently expected to make such improvements upon it as will render it a source of income to him. As the only improvements permitted to be made upon these loss is the erection of first class private dwelling houses (except on Third avenue, where stores may be put up), we may look shortly for rows of brown stone fronts to adorn and beautify that part of the city. The lots announced to be sold are about one hundred in number, of which over one-half were disposed of yeaterday, and are situated on West Satzy-third, Sixty-iourth and Sixty-difft streets, and Third, Fourth and Lexington avenues. The streets adjacent are already well built up the Nursteenth ward being remarkable in tour respect for recent rapid haprovements are already well built up the Nursteenth ward being remarkable in tour respect for recent rapid haprovement over any other ward in an edity, not only in respect to first class brick dwellings but also tenement bouses, factories, workshops and tables. The story of the loss on Sixty-inuria street, on the Case by Mr. B their spare capital, from the rent of which they would derive an income greatly in excess of that which might 17th st (East), No 2, first floor, 5 years, per year \$3.500
39th st (West), No 310, 3 years, per year \$1.700
39th st (West), No 310, 3 years, per year \$1.700
39th st (West), No 310, 3 years, per year \$1.700
Atlantic st, n s. 100 ft e of Bond st, 25.8x105.8

Atlantic st, n s. 100 ft e of Bond st, 25.8x105.8

Atlantic st, n s. 100 ft e of Bond st, 25.8x105.8

43.65/20022

10.000
Dean st and stin av, sw occreer, 20x32.10

10.000
Dean st and stin av, sw occreer, 20x32.10

10.000
Dean st and stin av, sw occreer, 20x32.10

10.000
Dean st and stin av, sw occreer, 20x32.10

10.000
Dean st and stoward av, se e.o., 100x105.

11.500
11.500
Ryerson st aw at 155 ft so of Fiushing av, 100x160

11.500
Ryerson st, w s. 194.10 ft so of Fiushing av, 100x160

20 at (North) ns, bet 5th and 6th sts, 58.9x39.5x125

20 at (North) ns, bet 5th and 6th sts, 58.9x39.5x125

20 at (North) ns, 171 ft w of 74 hs 36.7x24x7.8x39x25

20 at (North) ns, 171 ft w of 74 hs 36.7x24x7.8x39x25

20 at (North) ns, 171 ft w of 74 hs 36.7x24x7.8x39x25

20 at (North) ns, 371 ft wo of 74 hs 36.7x24x7.8x39x25

20 at (North) ns, 371 ft wo of 74 hs 100x15x100

11 gh water line, Gowanus cove, centre line, 22d st, 5800

20 at (North) ns, 27 ft no of Van Buren st, 20130

20 at (North) ns, 27 ft no of Van Buren st, 20130

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20 at (North) ns, 27 ft no of Van Buren st, 20130

20 at (North) ns, 20 at 10 at 20 at 20

which, as they are some a hat unusual, we quote:

The first lease to be for a term of twenty years and to contain the following covenants by the tensari.—To pay rent semi-annually. &c. at office of ewner of land. To pay taxes, sees ments. &c. Not to assign without written permission. To unid no hing but a dwelling house of at least three stories, &c. in the order of a least three stories, &c. in the order of a least three stories, &c. in the order of the land to hing but a dwelling house without written or place of public saussement, or any manufactory, trade or bisiness, &c. To build such dwelling house within two years. To leave an unobstructed courts and in front of such house. To rebuild in case of fire. To abundon at end of term unless a renewal is granted. And also to contain a covenant by the owner of the land to pay at the end of the term for buildings or grant a renewal to be for a term of twenty years and to contain the same covenants as the first bease, except the fifth and seventh covenants by the tensar. The third lease or second renewal to be for a term of twenty years and to contain the same covenant has the second lease, except the fifth and seventh covenants by the tensar. The third lease or second renewal to be for a term of twenty years and to contain the same covenant that the tensar, remove his buildings, and to have a covenant that the tensar remove his buildings, and to have a covenant that the tensar four story dwelling house, fully plumbed and the first floor shall be standing at the end of such third term a first lease four story dwelling house, fully plumbed and the first floor shall be standing at the end of such third term a first lease four story dwelling house, fully plumbed and the first floor fourth lease to contain substantially the same covenants of fourth lease to contain substantially the same covenants.

we, reserved for any new term to be five per cent on if the land, and never less than the rent for the term. In case the owner of the land desides to house and neciests to do so until the end of the same end the tenant shall continue to occupy the lyayment is made. Rent will not begin to act the first of May, 1898.

issues usual payment is made. Rent will not begin to accree until the first of May, 1868.

The above has reference merely to the lots on the streets, and is accompanied by the additional proviso that all buildings erected on Lexington avenue shall be set back four feet from the line of the avenue, and those erected on the streets five leet from the line of the streets. The leases of property on Third avenue were sold subject to the following conditions:—

The first lease to be substantially the same as the first lease of property on Lexington avenue, except that the fourth, sixth and severth covenants by the trainst shall be emitted and the first shall be emitted and the first shall be altered to and store or dwelling house. At. The second lease or first renewal to be substantially the same as the store in height, At., instead of dwelling house. At. The second lease or first renewal to be substantially the same as the store in height, At., instead of dwelling house. At. The second lease or first renewal to be substantially the same as the third lease of property on Lexington avenue, except that the covenant to pay for a building standing at the end of such third term, or grant a fourth term, shall be omitted.

A new covenant to be substituted in place of the

iched or carried on, on any part of the demised premises, any brewery, distiliery, staughter house, smithatop, lorge, furnace, tron or brass foundry, manufactory of non ware, planing or saw mill, steam engine, soap, candle, siarch, variath, vitriol, gius, ink turpentine or bone factory or bone boiling establishment, or factory for tanning, dressing or preparing skinn, hides or bone factory or any theair, opera house or other place of public anuscement, or any establishment in which any calling or occupation shall be carried on in any wise noxious or ofteneve to the neighboring inhabitants.

According to the terms of sate fitty per cent of the first year's ground rent was required to be paid to the auctionous on the day of sale, to be returned to the purchaser on his execution of the lease, or forfeited in the event of his failure so to do. A very fair attendance was present at the sale, and much mineret exhibited in the conditions contained in the leases.

Having answered numerous inquiries put to him by persons who had imperfectly understood the clauses as read, which caused some delay, the auctionour, Adrian B. Muller, commenced the sale with the lot on the corner of Third avenue and Sixty-fourth street, which was purchased by Terence Farley for a bonus of \$1,050; Mr. Farley also took whe was adjoining ones at \$500 each. The remaining Third avenue lots were purchased by C. W. Kestney at \$600 for that on the corner of Sixty-third street, which were purchased by the two adjoining ones at \$500 each. The remaining Third avenue lots were purchased by C. W. Kestney at \$600 for that on the corner of Sixty-third street, where knocked down to N. B. Moore at \$100 each, but subsequently, on that gentleman failing to take their, were purchased by thereoe Farley at \$20 each. The four next adjoining, going towards Lexington avenue, were redd to Mr. achwardscapp for \$120 each. The four next adjoining, going south, to John Sexion for \$100; four adjoining, going south, to John Sexion for \$100; four adjoining, going south, to

es the above there were offered for sale at the Besides the above there were offered for sale at the same time, from another deak in the Exchange room, by Morra whiking, auctioneer, a house and lot on the west sade of East Broadway, being No. 54, the house—a three story at the and basement brick store and dwelling—twenty live feet front by forty-six feet in depth, the lost sixty-edgh feet in depth, one half the purchase money to remain on mortgage at the option of the purchase, which broadth Side 30. Also by the same auctioneer, a five story brick building and lot, No. 176 Elizabeth street, on the easterly side, notween Spring and Prince streets, the building about twenty-four feet and incide by sincely feet, the lot ninety-seven feet in death, which was bought in, it was understood, at \$20,250.

0.250. Two lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth street, two lots on the south side of Fifty-ninth street, two under feet west of Seventh avenue, immediately provid Central Park, each twenty-five feet from by the hundred feet in depth, were likewise observed for sale

Simultaneously with these sales James M. Miller offered at public service. "To close a trust," a two story and basement brief front house (No. 157 Variet street), filled in with brick to the peak, and a two story stable on the rear of the lot, with a right of way to an alley leading to waits street for certages, the lot 22 feet front by 31 feet in depth. This was knocked down at 211,509. Also a 101 of land, with improvements, No. 128 West Twenty-hinth street, 25 feet front by 31 soat blocks at depth, which sold for \$5,000.

As may be soon by a reference to the above prices in real estate still holds firm, with an upwa d leadency, all of that which is brought into the market being engarly bought up.

Official Transfers of Real Estate and Lenses Recorded.

The following were the transfers of real estate and thases recorded in New York and Kings county yester-day:

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The following the record of the family did not rough and the proper of the detective office at the time of his visit. What the opinions of the detectives are concerning the robbery it is not the market being each of the detective and the proper of the detective and the proper of the detective and the proper of the detective and the probatic and the proper of the detective office at the time of his dimultaneously with these sales James M. Miller

4th st, s a 212.8 ft s of 8th av, 20x109.

22d st (West), No 187.

25th st s a 110 ft s of 3d av, 50x18.9

27th st s a 489 ft w of 6th av, 20x18.9

25th st s a 489 ft w of 6th av, 20x18.9

25th st s a 537 ft w of 9th sv, 25x10.8

25d st, s a 185.6 ft w of av A, 50x102.2

25th st s a 100 ft s of 3d sv, 20x100.8

25th st s a 255 ft w of 9th sv, 100x104.11

29th st s a 255 ft w of 9th av, 100x104.11

24th st s a 255 ft w of 9th av, 100x100.10, 1

12th st s a 255 ft s of 4th av, 100x100.10, 1

12th st s a 255 ft s of 4th av, 100x100.10, 2

19th st, n a, 210 ft s of 4th av, 100x10.10, 1

19th st, n a, 255 ft is of 18th st, 60x5 4x58 85x119 8x130.

19th st, n a, 255 ft is of 18th st, 60x5 4x58 85x119 8x130.

year Powers st and Union av, n e cor, 2 frame houses, 5

Prospect at, w s. 50 ft n of South 6th at. 45x100\$3,000

Palisade av. e s. lot 26, Van vorst Heights Co.'s map, 25,100
Rudson Grove, lot No 2, block No 8, 25,100
Rudson Grove, lot No 2, block No 8, 25,100
300
Thorne st and Bergen Wood av. n e cor, 25,50.
700
summit av, lot No 2, block No 3, Hespe & Weber's
map, 25,100

MEETING OF WHARF OWNERS.

An adjourned meeting of the owners of what property in New York and Brooklyn was held yesterday afternoon at 62 South street. Mr. Wm. H. Brown, the

temporary president, occupied the chair, and sir. D. Colden Murray officiated as secretary. The committee appointed at the last meeting to submit the draft of a

constitution and by-laws for the government of the proposed association of wharf owners reported a plan of organization, the preamble of which is as follows:—

of organization, the preamble of which is as follows:—
Whereas the impaired condition of the wharves and piers
of this city, the increased expenditure required to repair the
same consequent upon the advanced price of labor and material, and the positive requirements of commerce for better
pier structures, together with the inadequate compensation
authorized by the law of the State for the use of these
structures, call for the adoption of measures of protection
by the owners thereof; therefore, the undersigned, the
leasees and owners of wharves and piers, feeling the necessity of co-operative efforts to protect themselves against the
injustice that now exists, and to provide the needed means
to secure such legislative protection as is justly their due,
agree to adopt the following articles of association, and
thereby form themselves into a mutual protective organizatiob.

The Chair (Mr. Murray) then appointed the following adopted.
The Chair (Mr. Murray) then appointed the following named gentlemen as the executive committee for the ensuing year:—William H. Brown, Councilman Roberts, Stephen A. Frost and Jacob W. Duryen.
On motion, the Fresident was added to the executive committee, when The meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the chair.

Ten Thousand Dollars in Bonds Taken from

a Private Residence.
Some time ago a gentleman named D. W. Stidalph, residing at Mount Vernon, Westchester county, pur-

chased \$10,000 worth of Central Pacific Railroad bonds,

numbered from 6,027 to 6,068, inclusive, of the "D" series, and for safe keeping placed them in an iron safe

u a certain room of his house. By some means or other certain persons, whose ideas as to the sacredness

of the rule of meum and tumm could not have been of

the most correct order, learned that the bonds were in the safe in Mr. Scidalph's house, and resolved on getting possession of them. They went to work on

Monday night. The first difficulty they had to encoun-

BOLD ROBBERY.

Recond Day's Proceedings.'

The ecclesiastical court convaned to try Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., for preaching in a Methodist church in New Jersey in alleged violation of one of the canons of the Episcopal Church resumed its sliting at ton o'clock yesterday morning, at the chapel of St. Peter's church, West Twentieth street. Accused and his counsel and the prosecutor and his counsel were promptly in attendance, and some of the members of the court, and so was a large crowd, comprising many ladies, who showed a

great interest in the proceedings.

Dr. Beach, President of the court, ennounced on the opening of the court that the letter sought to be offered as evidence on Monday could not be received.

the complainant in the case, was placed on the witness stand. About 1840 he was installed rector of Christ church, in New Bronswick, N. J., and had been rector there from that time to the present; during last July he was several times at Princeton; he wrote the letter served by the sexton, Mr. Howell, upon the respondent in Trinity church rectory, Princeton; he believed he prepared two copies of that letter, one of which he gave to Mr. Howell and the other retained. He identified the

and to promote concord among orders, very slucerely yours, ALFRED E. STUBBS.

To give more authenticity to the fetter the certificate of the maxion was endorased on it as follows:—

I hereby certify that by direction of the rector, Dr. Stubbs, I saw a copy of the letter above written delivered into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Tyng on Sainrday evening last.

ROBERT HOWELL, Sexton.

Witness resuming—There were two services—one at at half-past ten A M and one at half-past four P. M.—in Christ church on Sunday, July 14, 1867; Rev. Alfred B. Baker, of Trinity church, Princeton, officiated; there is another Episcopal church in New Brunswick, St. John the Evang tist, under the pastoral care of the Rev. Dr. Boggs; it is a free church, and was originally a chapel of Christ church. On his cross-examination witness stated that he was familier with the canons of the Episcopal Church; he made out, as far as practicable, a list of adult persons in his care.

Q. Why did you not include in that list those persons who attended St. James' Methodist church?

Mr. Nash, counsel for the presentor, objected.

Mr. Fullerton, counsel for the presentor, objected.

Mr. Fullerton, counsel for the preper interpretation of one of the canons of the Church, St. James' church was not within the cur' of Dr. Stubbs, and consequently, that there had been no violation of any canon by Mr. Tyng. (Applause, which the court triod in vant to suppress)

Q. Do you know of your own knowledge whether permission was not deuied him.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not an answer to my question, the question was not deuied him.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not an answer to my question; and he repeated in Christ church, New Bronswick, while Mr. Tyng, was preaching in St. James' church Y A. I know permission was not doubed him.

Mr. Fullerton—That is not an answer to my question; and he repeated the question figain. A. I heard no verbal permission given.

Mr. Fullerton—Those is not an answer to my question; and he repeated the question figain. A. I heard no verbal permission precing my the precing of the Church, had violated the canon with the question an

agree to adopt the following articles of association, and thereby form themselves into a mutual protective organization.

The constitution then goes on to provide for the election of officers; provides that any owner or lessee of a wharf or pier may be admitted to membership; fires the annual dues at \$10, and provides for the payment of such sums as members may see fit to give to procure aid of counsel when necessary; and also for the appointment of an executive committee to conduct the affairs of the association. The annual meeting is to be held on the first Wednesday in December; all other meetings to be called by the chair whenever circumstances require.

The meeting then went into an election for officers with the following result:—President, D. Colden Murray; Vice President, William H. Brown; Secretary, Stephen A. Frost; Treasurer, Jacob W. Duryea.

Councilman Romans, from the committee of five appointed at the last meeting to report as to the two bills now in the hands of the Committee on Commerce of the New York Legislature, affecting the rates of wharfage, and preferred the tenor of the one presented, and the adoption of which was urged by the flon. Anthony Hariman to that presented, and the adoption of which was urged by the committee, however, that Mr. Hariman's buil should be so amonded as to allow the charge of wharfage against canal boars in the same manner as against all other vessels—viz, according to their tomange. With this amendment they recommended the passage of the proposed

ciated at various times within the torritorial bounds of the city of New Brunswick without first having obtained the express permission required by the canon for that purpose.

Mr. Nort objected to the offering of such preofs on the ground that the acts of the clergymen named were not competent proof of any seneral usage, and are irrelevant to the question whether the respondent committed the acts charged in the presentment.

The President of the court maintained the objection under their previous ruling.

Mr. Fullerton now offered to prove that on numerous occasions since the establishment of the Episcopal church in New Bruswick Dr. Stabbs, the presenter or complainant, had invited non-resident ministers to officiate in Christ church, of which he is the rector, without having first received the required express permission for that purpose. Dr. Boggs had also done the same thing, and it was the general usage.

Counsel for the presecution admitted the esage.

Witness, resuming—Dr. Boggs first tool thin of Mr. Tyng's intention to preach in St. James' church; he wrote the letter very early on Sunday morning, and the missiake in the date was inadvertent; he had met before this time Rev. Mr. Tyng in New York, and had a very pleasant conversation with him. (Laughter.)

Mr. Nesh offered in evidence the following letters, and stated that the presenters here closed their case:

New Bursawick, July 16, 1887. can boas in the same manner as against all other vessels—viz, according to their tonsage. With this amendment they recommended the passage of the proposed law.

The rates of wharfage contemplated to be fixed by Mr. Hartman's bill are:—For every vessel of one hundred tons and under, using a pier for a day or part of a day, two cents per ton; from one hundred to two hundred tons and one cant for every additional ton; two hundred and one cant for every additional ton; two hundred tons and over, three cents per ton for the first two hundred tons and over, three cents per ton for the first two hundred tons and over, three cents per ton for the first two hundred tons and over, three cents per ton for the first two hundred tons and one-half cast for each additional ton. One-half these rates to be charged in cases where vessels make fast on the cutside to vessels lying at the end of a pier, and double rates where the pier is used for lading and unlading.

Mr. Romkers supported the committee's report in a lengthy argument. The wharfage rates now allowed in New York were, he radd, much less than those paid in Boston, Portland, Philadelphia, New Haven, San Francisco and many other places, and even at the rates proposed by Mr. Bartman's bill the cost of wharfing a vessel would be less in New York than in any other city in the country.

Mr. William H. Brown remarked that in Philadelphia canal boats paid at the rate of three dollars per day, white in New York they paid only seventy-five cents per day. Wharf owners here desired only pay sufficient to keep the piers in repair.

After some further discussion it was decided to recommend the sirking out from Mr. Hartman's bill of the section referring to the wharfage of canal boats, and with this amendment to recommend the passage of the bill by the Lengtatore. [This would leave wharfage to be collected from canal boats in the same manner as from all other vessels—viz. according to their tomage.] The report of the committee as amended was then adopted.

The C nam (Mr. Merray) the

AR. NASH OBERGE 16 evidence the following letters, and stated that the presenters here closed their case:—

The Right Rev. W.H. H. Obermannen, D. D., Bishop of the Diocess of New Jersey:—
Right Rev. W.H. H. Obermannen, D. D., Bishop of the Diocess of New Jersey:—
Right Rev. AND DEAR BESINDS—We think it our duty to inform you of a violation of the laws of the church which occurred in this city on Sunday last, the fourth runday after Leaf.

The Rev. Stephen H. Tyng. Jr., of the diocess of New York, officiated, both morning and evening, in the Methodist house of worship known as St. James church without permission and against remonstrance, intruding within our parochial cure, and not celebrating divine service as the Church prescribes, thereby violating canon twelve, section six, canon twenty, little one of the Digest, subjecting himself to the penalty for misdemeanor under canon three, title twenty-ons. We fear that if this officine be not reproved it may be repeated to the great injury of the church in this place, and herefore we lay the master before you that you may take such action in the case as in your judgment may best protect the Interests of the Church.

ALFRED E. STUBOS, Rector of Christ church.

S. V. HIPFMAN, Senior Warden of Christ church.

the Evangelisi.
S. V. HOFFMAN, Senior Warden of Christ church.
To The Ecclusiastical Actuority of the Diocese of New Your before to paragraph one of canon three, title two, of the Digest I hereby give notice that the Rev. Stephen H. Tyon, Jr., belonging to the diocese of New York, has conducted himself in such a way as is contary to the rules of the reversiant Episcopai Church, With this cytholic facilities the letters appended and marked A and B, as containing reasonable ground for presuming its correctness.

W. H. ODEN HIELDER.

reasonable ground for presuming its correctness.

W. H. ODENHEIMER,

Bishop of the Dicesse of New Jersey.

BURLINGTON, N. J., July 16, 1867. Bishop of the Dioces of New Jersey.

Bushop of the Dioces of New Jersey.

Mr. Tracy claimed that the proofs offered by the presenters had failed to show any offence on the part of the Rev. Mr. Trying, and he moved a dismissal of the compania. He enforced this motion by a tengthy speech, made up principally of quotations from the diocesan laws. He failed to see that the accused had done anything beyond obedience to the injunction of Christ to do ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature," and had preached in a Methodist church. (Applause.) The whole thing was persecution.

Mr. Nash followed in reply with a similarly lengthy speech, urging that the offence was clearly and specifically set forth in the presentment and as clearly and specifically proven. He also read copiously from the Episcopal canons, giving them, is wyer like, the reverse construction given by the opposing counsel. He disclaimed the charge of persecution.

Mr. Fullerion made a resionder to the speech of Mr. Nash. He took the ground that as the sileged offence was committed without the discussed of the course of New York was illegal, and therefore the complaint should be dismissed.

The President of the court stated that the Court was unanimously opposed to the dismissed of the case, and therefore denied the motion.

Mr. Fullerion asked an adjournment over to-day on socount of imperative professional engagements of himself and Mr. Tracy to-day in another court. This subject called up all the legal gentlemen in turn, and and of the action of the cours and the first of seven hours—till ten A. M. next Friday.

Monday night. The first difficulty they had to encounter in the accomplishment of their design was a watch dog, who had no consensition scruples about how severely he gnawed at the limbs of strangers whom he found proving about Mr. Sudaiph's house o' nights, and so they gave the animal a good meal of slesh meat highly seasoned with poison, that duished him. They then entered the house through the kitchen window, and from the kitchen they accorded to the room in which the sale was located. Once in the room in which the sale was located. Once in the room in which the sale was located. Once in the room it would appear that they experienced but little difficulty in opening the sale with a key which fitted the local as if it were the legitimate key of the treasure holder. After gaining possession of the bonds, \$70 in bills and between \$50 and \$70 in gold and silver, the burglars went out of the bones the way they had entered, no doubt rejoicing.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The Caused mail steamship Stheria will leave this port ou Wednesday for Liverpool.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at

twelve o'clock M. on Wednesday.

The New York Harand—Edition for Europe—will be ready at half-past ten o'clock in the morning.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The gold market has been depressed to-day by rumors from Washington to the effect that the impeachment scheme has received a damper in various ways, one of which is in the alleged fact that the Senate Judiciary Committee will not agree to report Mr. Edmunds' bili There is reason to believe, however, that much of the so-called nows from the capital is manufactured in the When they go "long" the Washington rumors become threatening, but when they sell out and go "abort" affairs begin to present a much more pacific aspect, and the long and the short of it is that otherwise respectable and liars of themseives several times a week in order that they may cheat in the demoralizing game of speculation. Gold is now influenced more by political than commercial or financial causes, and hence there is a wide field for speculation to run riot in. and it is by frequent fluctuations that the gold room is supported. The price declined from 142% a 142% at the opening to 141%, but the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the board were at 142, following which the quotation declined to 141% a 141%. Loans were made at 4 a 6 per cent for carrying, and the gross clearings amounted to \$88,213,000, the gold bal-ances to \$1,720,157 and the currency balances to \$2,498,587. The steamer Allemannia took out \$258,000 in specie and bullion. The project of Mr. Garfield, of Ohio, introduced in the House yes-torday for redoeming legal tender notes in gold at fixed rates attracted no attention, and we regard the proposed measure as both impracticable and undesirable. The Treasury must not attempt to redeem any part of its must not be forced. Such schemes as this and the funding bill introduced by Senator Sherman are productive of mischief by unsettling the public mind and the public credit, and there is no chance of either of

speculation in radway shares is stimulated by the en-larged earnings of the radways. As an instance in number of miles of road in operation being 1,150. At therefore follows that the earnings per mile exceeded \$10,000 by the sum of \$212,248 on the aggregate mijeage of the road. The earnings of the other leading Western roads were on a smaller scale, but very large, notwithstanding those of the Rock Island for the year having been \$4,105,103, on a total length of four hundred and sixty miles of road, and those of the Hichigan Southern \$4,613,743, or about nine thousand dollars per mile, on a total length of five natural that such enormous receipts should have an effect upon railway securities, and the rapid absorption by investors of the bonds and preferred stock, as well as the common stock of the great railways for some months past, is directly traceable to the improved condition and prospects of railway property. In view of the material facts, it is not surprising hat speculators should avail themselves of the abundant nonetary facilities at their disposal to buil the market for railway stocks, the tendency of which is upward in

sympathy with real values.

There is no change to note in the condition of the money market. Capital is in superabundant supply, no difficulty in borrowing all they require at four per cent, while the general rate for loans on mixed collateporations, as well as private capitalists, are still forced to purchase government and other securities for the sake of employing their surplus funds, the demand from the Stock Exchange not being sufficient to absorb the amount offering. First class commercial paper is in very limited supply, and it passes at 5 a 6 per cent on the street, while good but not prime names are taken at 6 a 7 per cent. The drain of currency from the West and other points towards this centre continues unabated, and as a large portion of Bank officers are unanimously of opinion that the pre-vailing monetary ease will be prolonged until late in the year. Business is likely to remain on a restricted scale for a considerable length of time to come, and meanwhile the idle capital of the country will concen-

Stock Exchange.

The defalcation on the part of Theodore Vulte, the assistant cashier of the American Exchange Bank, turns out to be to a larger amount than was at first acknow!in a note to the evening fournals states that it will not exceed sixty thousand dollars, and that when the ment of the large sum of sixty thousand dollars is, directors that the most they are willing to do is to accept the resignation of the offending individual. If the resident and directors had done their duty in this case they would have immediately caused the arrest by the nearest policemen of this defauiting assistant casher, and as they have failed to do so it becomes the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to presecute him, in tional Currency act, which reads as fellows:-

accordance with the provisions of section 35 of the National Currency act, which reads as follows:—

And be it further enacted. That every president, director, cashler, teller, clerk or agent of any association who shall embezzle, abstract or wifully misapply any of the moneys, funds or credits of the association, or shall, without authority from the directors, issue or put in circulation any of the notes of the association, or shall without such authority issue or put forth any certificate of deposit, draw any order or bill of exchange, make any acceptance, assign any note, bond, drait, bill of exchange, mortgage, judgment or decree, or shall make any false entry in any book, report, or statement of the association, with intent in either case to injure or defraud the association or any other company, body politic or corporate or any individual person, or to deceive any officer of the association, shall be deemed guity of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment not less than five nor more than ten years.

It is high time that conspicaous public examples should be made of all bank defaulters, and that such

should be made of all bank defaulters, and that such premiums upon rescality as the directors of the bank in question would confer should give place to prompt and severe punishment. The Secretary of the Trensury and the Comptroller of the Currency should see to it that the guilty does not go unwhipped of justice and that bank directors do not compound a felony with The investment demand for government securities

continues good at the counters of the principal dealers; but there is for the time being a full in speculative operations, if we except a special in at yesterday's advance. The market was steady, with a strong undertone all day, and at the close the quotations were as follows:—Registered, 1881, 111% a 111%; coupon, 1881, 112% a 112%; 3-20's, registered, 1862, 108 a 10814; 5-20's, coupon, 1862, 11134 a 11114; da., 1864, 10876 a 100; do., 1865, 10076 a 110; do., 1866, January and July, 16776 a 10776; do., 1867, 10776 a 108; 10-40's, registered, 101% a 101%; 10-46's, coupon, 104% a 105)g; gold, 142 a 142)g; June 7.30's, 107% a 107%; July 7.30's, 107% a 107%; May compounds, 1864, 117% a 117%; August do., 118% a 116%; September do., 116 a 1164; October do., 115 % a 116.
At the commencement of business the stock market

was firm, and at the early session of the open board it was moderately active and steady at about the closing regular board the market Became rather beavy, except for New York Central, without any apparent cause. New York Central closed 1% higher than at the same time yesterday, Michigan Southern 36. Reading was 36 lower, Eric 36, Rock Island 36, Milwaukee and St. Paul preferred 54. Government securities were dull. Signs of 1881 closed 34 lower, coupon five-twenties of 1862 34, issue of 1864 34, issue of 1865 34, new issue of 1865 34. issue of 1864 34, issue of 1865 34, new issue of 1865 34, new issue of 1867 34. The State stocks were dull and ateady, and the express shares were 114 a 214 lower.

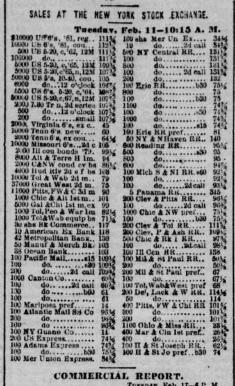
After the call prices improved, and at the open board at one o'clock the market was active and buoyant, especially for New York Central and Erie, the former advancing to 1825 and the latter to 7854. The improvement made further progress afterwards, and there was a good deal of speculative animation in the long room where the business is conducted between the boards. Erie selling at 76. At the second regular board the market was strong but quiet. New York Central closed 35 migher than at the first respiar board, Erie 114. Gevernment securities were dull. Sixes of 1881 closed 35 lower.

Coopen Svetwesties of 1862 were 35 higher, new have. Coupen five-twenties of 1808 were & higher, new have

of 1867 %. At the open board at balf-past three the market was firm and active especially for Eric (cales 9,900 shares), which sold at 75% a 75%. Rock Island advanced to 98%, Northwestern common to 61% and New York Central was steady at 132% h 132%. After the call prices declined a fraction, but subsequently recovered, and at the close, at half-past five, the market was firm accounting the control of the control of the close, at half-past five, the market was firm, especially for Erie and North-western common, at the subjoined quotations:— New York Central, 132% a 132%; Erie, 75%; Reading, 94% a 95; Michigan Southern, 93% a 93%; Cleveland and Pitteburg, 96% a 97; Cleveland and Totede, 111% a 111%; Rock Island, 95% a 95%; Northwestern, 61 a 61%; do. preferred, 75½ a 75½; Pacific Mail, 100% a 100%; Western Union Telegraph, 36 a 36½; Ohio and Mississippi certificates, 33½ a 33½; Milwaukee and St. Paul,

50; do. preferred, 67 a 67%.

The foreign exchange market was quiet. The supply of bills has been increased by considerable amounts drawn against shipments of five-twenties. Bankers' 100% a bills on England at sixty days were quoted at 109% a 109%; at three days, 110 a 110%; commercial bills, 108% a 109%. Bills on Paris at sixty days, 5.15 a 5.13%; at three days, 5.12% a 5.11%.



Tussoav, Feb. 17-6 P. M.
Coffree—The demand for Rio was light, but full prices
were asked. An auction sale of 4,121 bags, the cargo of the
Jennucte, will be held to-morrow. Sales 2,000 bags Santos,
per Aleone, on private terms. Other kinds were quiet,
with sales during the past week of 27 bags Laguayra, in

and not proviously reported; a Mecklesburg bark, to Cork for orders, grain, at 7s. 3d., or 6d. off if direct.

Guerry Raus.—We note furtiler sales of 100 bales in Boaton States.—He note furtiler sales of 100 bales in Boaton Guerry Raus.—We note the sales were 1000 Buenos Agree, 225; has, at 20c., gold, and 1.00 wes salted New York (or) at 115cc. Ruenos Agree, 25 a 27 has, were quored at 18s. a 1956.c., gold; Buenos Agree, 25 a 27 has, were quored at 18s. a 1956.c., gold; Buenos Agree, 25 a 27 has, were quored at 18s. a 1956.c., gold; Buenos Agree, 25 a 27 has, were quored at 18s. a 1956.c., gold; Buenos Agree, 25 a 27 has, were quored at 18s. a 1956.c., gold; Buenos Agree, 25 a 28 has, 195c. a 25 has, 18s. c. a 1856.c.; Buo Grande, 20 a 23 has, 195c. a 25 has, 18s. a 18s. (a findring 22 a 23 has, 18s. a 18s. (b 18s.) (b

strained at \$3 12½, 500 do. common at \$3 08 and 350 do. pale at \$6 00. Tar remained dull. Wilmington was still quoted at \$3 12½, a \$3 3½.

One.—Linseed was firmly held at \$1 15 a \$1 18 in casks and this. Sales, 5,000 gallons for this month's delivery at \$1 125, prount, cash. Lard was higher, private city being held at \$1 25 a \$1 31, with sales at the inside price. Olive was quoted at \$1 05 a \$1 14, without sales. City distilled red was dull at 50 a \$2 14, without sales. City distilled red was dull at 50 a \$15, city. Fight oils—100 bbis crude spears were sold at \$2, closing at \$2 a \$2 06. Other kinds were quite at 60 a \$50. for crude whale, and 78c. for blesched winter do.

CUSTOM HOUSE SALE.

Auction of Goods Selzed for Non-payment Vasturday Mr. E. A. Lawrence, auctioneer, offered fo. sale, by order of Henry C. Smythe, collector of this

port, a quantity of merchandise soized at various times and from various parties during the past year by officers of the customs because of the non-payment upon the same of the ad reaforms fixed rate or other impost required by Uncle Sam to assist in defraying his household expenses and confiscated in lieu of the same. It was a miscelianeous lot, beginning with a chain cable weighing 1,788 pounds—rather a difficult thing, one would think, to smuggle—and comprising poplins, broche shawis, silks, a fan (p. rhaps intended for a present to a wife, sister or trends, kid gloves, perfumery, gold watches, crawas, ribbos, lace, cigar holders, mescachaum, pipes and winskey, brands, ram, gits and cigars in sufficient variety to start a sample morchant—a diversified collection, much of which was, perhaps, intended for more elegant or sacred uses—sacred in its sense of love and adection, but surned aside on the very threshold of its conversion by the rude hand of a Custom House official. But whence come, except in regard to genuineness, or whither intended, mattered little to the crowd who througed the auction room at 117 Pearl street eager for bargains. The desire to obtain a bargain must be a normal condition of the human mind, even Adam or Evernther (it is more of a ferminine than a masculfine weakness) evineing this disposition in their endeavor to enjoy Paradise at a less cost than was asked of them, for there is never a sule advertized of a "bankrupt stock" or "damaged goods" but there is certain to be a rush thither, all gools with a view to see what they can pick up cheap. A sale such as that yestorday promised a fruitful harvest of bargains, and to it accordingly went an unmerous crowd of small dealers in the hope they might secure at nominal rates articles of real importation, certified to as such by the fact of their estirar, which, ignoring the reasons by which they had come into their possession, they could present to their outtomers as evidence of their own business enterprise. In addition to these, however, c and from various parties during the past year by officers

SAD CASE OF SUICIDE AND ATTEMPTED MURDER.

Between six and seven o'clock yesterday morning a man named Henry Garagnon committed suicide by shooting himself. Disappointed love, so far as has yet been ascertained, is the cause assigned for the dreadful act. Deceased had been keeping company with a German girl named Sophia Woell, whom he frequently importuned to recome his wife, but who had often refused him on account of his being previously married. Yesterday, however, he called at No. 141 West Thirteenth atreet, where Sophia was employed, and, after quarreling with her, draw a revolver, and attempted to shoot her. It is said he first two pixels shore at her, neather her. It is said he fired two pistol should at her, neither of which took effect. He then took a razor from his pocket and gut his own throat, from the effects of which he died. The body of decreased was taken to the Nimih Police precinct station house, where Coroner Rollin held an inquest on the body. A letter was found on the person of the deceased which proves conclusively that the act was premedicated. The inquest will be rentieved to day.